



PIRACY ON THE HIGH SEAS. The sailing vessel "Everyman I" is halted outside the three-mile limit by Coast Guard cutter (background) and seaplane. U.S. marshals in longboat are shown arresting the "Everyman's" pacifist crew who were headed for the Christmas Island zone to protest nuclear-test explosions being carried on there.

S. Africa's 'Sabotage' Bill

By Hedda Grant

In South Africa, where three million whites totally dominate eleven million Africans and Asians, the government of Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd is waging an all out campaign to maintain apartheid, South Africa's rigid Jim Crow system. A new Sabotage Bill, providing the death penalty for a sweeping number of anti-government offenses, is before the legislature.

If passed, the Sabotage Bill will make it almost impossible for any dissident groups to exist. Not only actual sabotage, but a whole series of other actions, including

"seeking to further or encourage any political aim bringing about social or economic change," would be death-penalty offenses. The Communist Party is outlawed in South Africa, but under the new law any group carrying out the aims of outlawed organizations would be prohibited. Suspected newspapers would have to deposit \$28,000 with the Minister of Justice and if subsequently suppressed, the money would be forfeited. No speeches or utterances by dissenters could be printed. Further, alleged offenders would be denied jury trial or pre-trial examination, and there would be no leniency for juveniles.

There has been wide protest against passage of the bill. Black Sash, a women's organization, lit a "freedom torch" in front of the Johannesburg City Hall and vowed to extinguish it if the "bill to end all liberty" is passed. They were attacked by hoodlums who knocked over the torch and hurled tomatoes. Paraders in Capetown carried effigies of hanged men, reading, "He painted a slogan," "He handed out a leaflet," "He went on strike," "He opposed Vorster," [the Minister of Justice].

The government is taking steps on other fronts as well to head off the freedom movements sweeping through the African nations. Four million dollars will be spent in an attempt to persuade ten million Europeans to migrate to South Africa. They are being promised interest-free loans, free travel, accommodations until they find jobs, and "full adaptation in the white communities and their customs."

Mass Deportation

Before dawn on June 5 police surrounded a settlement of nearly 2,000 Mashona basket weavers near Port Elizabeth and ordered the people to pack. Called "foreign natives," they are being sent back to Southern Rhodesia, the country they fled many years ago in pursuit of religious freedom.

Last month, two United Nations investigators went to South Africa to investigate charges by 36 African and Asian countries and Yugoslavia that the racial policies there threaten international peace. The team reported that there was no evidence to substantiate the charge, but this week Victorio D. Carpio, the chief investigator, claimed that he had neither seen nor signed the report. The South African government

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Gov't Violates Law To Seize Vessel Protesting A-Tests

By Maria Di Savio

SAN FRANCISCO — A century and a half after this country went to war with the slogan of preserving the freedom of the seas, the U.S. government stopped the boat *Everyman I* outside the three-mile limit and arrested its crew of three Americans opposed to nuclear tests. Despite the fact that the War of 1812 was supposed to have been fought for the right of ships on the high seas to go where they wanted, the Kennedy administration finds it expedient to curtail the maritime rights of its own citizens and, in effect, commit an act of piracy.

The *Everyman I* was built by pacifists and launched from Sausalito, across the Golden Gate from San Francisco. Three pacifists made up its crew — Ed Lazar, 27, Harold Stalling, 30, and Evan Yoes, 30. They were prepared to sail into the U.S. testing area around Christmas Island in the Pacific, thereby risking death from radiation or bombing, to

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Its First Strike in a Century Hits Connecticut Gun Plant

NEW HAVEN, June 8 — With 3,000 pickets covering every gate but one at the Winchester division of the huge Olin Mathiessen Company, this city is awakening to the power of its workers. Production of the Army's new M-14 rifle has been stopped; also shut down are departments producing sporting arms, ammunition and the Ramset fastening tool. Some 2,000 white-collar and technical workers, however, are still working.

The union, Local 609 of the International Association of Machinists, came into existence here in 1955 without a strike. In fact, in Winchester's 100-year history there has never been a strike before.

Local 609 began negotiations for a new contract in March but for 20 wearying sessions the company offered the union only a cent-an-hour fringe benefit. The strike's main issue, according to Local 609 President Carl Johnson and Grand Lodge Representative William Albrecht, is job security. They accuse the company of demanding a furlough provision which could

THE MILITANT

Published in the Interests of the Working People

Vol. 26 - No. 25

Monday, June 18, 1962

Price 10c

The Market Gyration

Do Stocks Signal Economic Crisis?

By Art Preis

NEW YORK, June 11 — In my previous articles on the extent and significance of the stock-market break, I wrote that the loss of stock-market values since last December 13 totaled \$100 billion. Lewis L. Schellbach of Standard & Poor's Corp., a leading supplier of business information, reported in the June 9 *New York World-Telegram* that as a rough guess, "the paper wealth of investors was reduced about \$150 billion." I accept Mr. Schellbach's more educated guess and revise my previous figures upward by 50 per cent.

But I do not accept his description of this \$150 billion loss as "paper wealth." It was, at least for the millions of small shareholders who bought high and had to sell low, real wealth which a great many of them had slowly and painfully put by in savings accounts and were "suckered" into spending for "blue-chip" stocks like American Telephone & Telegraph, International Business Machines, United States Steel and General Motors.

It is not only the tremendous over-all dollar losses but the fact that these losses were suffered in large part in the "gilt-edged" stocks of giant corporations like the above named which lends exceptional significance to this worst stock-market plunge since October 1929.

The big question everyone has been asking since "Blue Monday," May 28, the day of sharpest decline, is: "Does this herald a serious economic crisis, perhaps even a depression such as 'Black Tuesday,' October 29, 1929, ushered in?"

Robert E. Bedingfield, writing on "Market Viewed as Economy's Herald," in the Sunday financial section of the June 10 *New York*

Times, notes that the past two weeks' "gyrations" of the stock market "have brought a surge of declarations that the market has no special value as a barometer of coming economic conditions."

Bedingfield takes issue with agencies like the Investment Company Institute, trade association of the open-end investment trusts (mutual funds), and particularly with the President's Council of Economic Advisers which hastily rushed into print to deny that the current stock-market break indicates any shakiness of the economy. Bedingfield brands as "less than frank" the assertion of the Council of Economic Ad-

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Right-to-Travel Pickets to Greet Robert Kennedy



Robert F. Kennedy

Preparations are proceeding apace to protest the indictment of Afro-American correspondent William Worthy for coming home to the United States, his native country, "without a valid passport."

This outrageous prosecution of Worthy, who had been to Cuba, will be protested by a picket line in Baltimore Friday evening, June 22, 8 p.m., when Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy addresses the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association at the Morgan State College refectory.

The protest action against Attorney General Kennedy — who had to okay the indictment of Worthy in the first place and retains the power to quash it — is being organized by an ad hoc body called the Americans Right to Travel Committee. In announcing the action, the committee stressed that the picket line will be held rain or shine. It also called for contributions to cover bus fares of Freedom Riders, students and unemployed who wish to picket on Worthy's behalf.

The committee has chartered round-trip buses which will carry pickets from New York City, Philadelphia and Washington to reinforce Baltimoreans angered by

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United Parcel Strike in N.Y. Illustrates New Union Mood

NEW YORK, June 11 — Negotiations are still broken off in the United Parcel strike here following the June 7 rejection by representatives of the Teamsters union of a management demand for a speed-up clause in the new contract.

This provision was a major cause for the month-old strike which began May 24 — after members of four Teamster locals in the greater New York City area had rejected an agreement arrived at May 4 between Teamster officials and management. The agreement contained the hated provision and at a combined meeting of Locals 804 and 183 on May 12, the members shouted down a representative of Teamsters President James R. Hoffa who urged acceptance.

Hoffa's Turnabout

The vote for rejection in Local 804 — the largest of those involved — was 2,273 to 93 and the local's executive board then voted to strike. Hoffa reversed his position, supported the membership and authorized strike benefits. The two New Jersey locals then joined the walkout. All told, 3,200 warehousemen and drivers, who deliver 150,000 packages daily for department stores, are involved.

A Washington report in the May 15 *New York Times*, commenting on the United Parcel situation, said that the number of cases where union members reject contract settlements recommended by union leaders has been on the rise recently. The trend became so noticeable that the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service has begun gathering special data on the subject.

The *Times* quoted "one union lawyer whose clients have had a dozen settlements shot out from under them by rambunctious members in the last several months" as saying the trend was due, among other factors, to "a very unhappy and very real gap developing between the trade union leadership and the rank and file. Top leaders in big locals and international unions have a bureaucratic instead of a rank-and-file mentality. There is not a real understanding on the part of these

leaders of what the members are thinking and wanting."

The United Parcel drivers here were getting \$2.57 an hour. The new contract recommended by Teamster negotiators included a three-year contract with graduated increases totaling 42½ cents an hour.

Peanuts

In another development, an agreement was announced June 10 for a new contract covering 20,000 shirt-makers belonging to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The contract calls for a five cent raise in September and six-and-a-half cents a year later. Shirtmakers' wages now average between \$1.50 and \$1.55 an hour.

Last month, Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg said that criticism by New York Teamsters Joint Council 16 aimed at the clothing workers' unions in New York was unjustified. A Teamster report had said that the leaderships of the clothing unions had failed to raise wages sufficiently for their members and were largely responsible for New York becoming a low-wage town.

... Smear by HUAC

(Continued from Page 1)

the exposure process... The Un-American I wish you to behold is the House Un-American Activities Committee."

Witness James Smid lost his job before the hearings even began and Martin Chancey, from the witness stand, charged HUAC with "ruining my little business." Alfred M. Nittle, committee counsel, replied, "You are a hard-core communist and the tears in your voice are not becoming." This was the second time in a year that Chancey had been subpoenaed. "Why do you drag me here again?" he asked. "I don't think it's human, I don't think it's decent."

The star witness of the proceedings, Mrs. Julia Brown, an FBI undercover agent, listed names and addresses of more than 100 people who, she declared, "will do anything... anything at all for the [Communist] party." In the course of her "revelations," Mrs. Brown unwittingly uncovered two other FBI undercover agents, Mr. and Mrs. Mel Hardin. Committee counsel flattered Mrs. Brown, saying, "You were a good soldier."

The *Cleveland Press* reported that the pair had received between \$4,000 and \$5,000 from the FBI for expenses and information. Hardin told the committee that at no time had he heard anyone advocate violent overthrow of the government.

Court Tells Kohler To Give Strikers Jobs and Back Pay

The United Auto Workers union has won an important court victory in the eight-year-old Kohler strike at Kohler, Wisconsin. The U.S. Supreme Court June 4, by refusing to review, upheld findings of the National Labor Relations Board that the Kohler Co. engaged in unfair labor practices in trying to break a strike by UAW Local 833.

According to the UAW, the court's decision means that Kohler is ordered to bargain in good faith with the union and to reinstate all strikers replaced after the strike started (except for 77 accused of "violence" whose cases are still being reviewed by the NLRB).

The newly organized Local 833 was forced to strike April 5, 1954 when the plumbing-ware firm refused to bargain for a contract. The Kohler plant, employing some 3,000 production workers, had been one of the few major plants in the North that had escaped unionization. The Kohler family had crushed a strike by the AFL in 1934 when two strikers were killed and there were mass evictions from the company-owned town.

In the 1954 strike, the company fired the strikers, hired scabs and private detectives and operated the plant behind the picket lines. Of the original 2,779 strikers, only 1,700 are still available for work in the plant, and only 600 of these have been reinstated by the company since the NLRB decision of August 26, 1960. According to the court decision, the remainder should be rehired with back pay to the date of the NLRB ruling. Back pay should amount to more than one million dollars.

... South Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

promptly ruled out future UN visitors.

A *New York Times* editorial May 28 said that the South African Sabotage Bill was "inviting disaster." W. C. Naude, South African Ambassador to the U.S., replied in a letter June 7, "The new bill will not have the remotest impact on normal political activities. It will however definitely affect what is abnormal and inimical... because the actions of subversive elements will be more easily contained."

Naude further reminded the *Times* that "the vast mineral riches of South Africa... almost beyond number are a not unimportant part of the Western arsenal."

...The Market Gyration

(Continued from Page 1)

visers that only four of the eight stock-market declines of more than ten per cent since World War II could be counted as fore-runners of a recession. The *Times* analyst says:

"Unfortunately for the case these agencies are trying to make, each of them found it necessary to be less than frank in proving that this predictive power does not exist. The mutual funds rule out the 1929 market break on the grounds that it exceeds the narrow limits set in the study. The Council of Economic Advisers is simply mistaken on two of its no-signal market breaks, 1957 and 1959.

"Recessions did follow each of these, closely enough that the market action could be called a signal."

What is most impressive is the chart accompanying Bedingfield's article. This shows graphically that every major downturn in the stock market from 1929 to the end of 1961 has been accompanied or followed closely by a decline in industrial activity, the most important single factor of the economy. This same graph also relates the gross national product, the total output of goods and services, to the stock-market graph. Here an especially interesting, and important, fact may be observed.

The figure of gross national product, the most widely-used economic indicator, differs markedly in its trend from the index of industrial activity. Gross national products may very well rise when the economy is in actual stagnation or even decline.

Thus, inflation may increase the current dollar valuation of goods and services while the actual amount of such goods and services declines. Moreover, as the June 11 *New Republic* points out editorially:

"... Gross private investment has declined since 1955-56, and more than half the increase in gross national product since 1955 has been through expenditures on services, not goods."

Anyone who has received a hospital or doctor bill, not to speak of bills for auto and TV repairs, knows how "services" can be padded, thus expanding the gross national product.

Moreover, as economist Eliot Janeway pointed out in an interview in the June 3 *New York Post*, GNP includes inventories of goods produced and not sold as well as shipments of goods sent on consignment that have not been paid for and can be returned. "The road to intellectual disillusionment," said Janeway, "is paved with intoxication on gross national product figures."

How misleading the GNP figure can be is indicated by the simple statistical fact: In the decade since 1952, gross national product has increased 67 per cent; physical volume of industrial production only 44 per cent.

The gross national product grew from \$397.5 billion in 1955 to \$508.5 billion in 1961, primarily through massive increases in government purchases and in personal consumer expenditures for services rather than goods. In the same period industrial production remained virtually stagnant, particularly in relation to population increases. The key to the real economic situation can be found on pages 158 and 159 of *The Eco-*



John F. Kennedy

nomie Almanac, 1962, prepared by The Conference Board, formerly the National Industrial Conference Board. Here is the picture:

Industrial Production (Index Numbers, 1957 = 100)	
1955	96
1956	99
1957	100
1958	93
1959	105
1960	110
1961	105

Side by side with the prolonged industrial stagnation is the lag in gross private domestic investment, a major component of the GNP which represents the expenditures of private business, including investment in plant and equipment, all private new construction and changes of investment in inventories. While the total gross national product rose more than 20 per cent from 1955 to 1961, gross private domestic investment rose in steps from \$63.8 billion in 1955 to a peak of \$72.4 billion in 1959 and down to \$64.3 billion in 1961.

Moreover, a "Treasury official," quoted by *Scripps-Howard* correspondent Robert Dietsch in a June 9 Washington dispatch, indicated that the Kennedy administration now regards its previous expectation of a significant increase in investment for new plant and equipment as a "real economic disappointment."

Instead of the capitalist "free-enterprise" system achieving stability and private capitalist investment reasserting a dominant role in the profit economy, it appears that government spending and debt must become an even stronger prop of U.S. capitalism. But that's the hitch. Government spending cannot be speeded up without running full tilt into the mounting contradictions of the chaotic, planless capitalist economy. For instance, the Kennedy administration talks about reducing taxes while government outlays and deficits mount. Kennedy talks about fighting inflation but has no way of keeping the economy from decline except by inflationary government expenditures on an ever larger scale. Such inflation would mean higher prices and reduced exports in the face of growing trade competition from abroad, particularly Western Europe.

We see that the break in the stock market is not the result of some irrational "panic" which suddenly for some strange reason gripped millions of stockholders. As in major stock-market breaks of the past, it signifies a widespread awareness that an economic crisis is looming and that the government's means of averting it are becoming increasingly ineffective.

In such a situation, the capitalists, with the aid of the government, plan as always to protect their profit interests at the expense of the wage earners. Kennedy has already laid down a policy designed to freeze wages. Thus, the conditions are being created for an intensified struggle between capital and labor.

Weekly Calendar

CHICAGO

What's Happening in Cuba, Today? A discussion with Marc Schleifer, editor of *Kulchur* magazine, just returned from Cuba. Fri., June 22, 8 p.m. (air conditioned) Curtis Hall, Fine Arts Bldg., 410 S. Michigan Blvd. Contrib. \$1. Ausp. Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

DETROIT

The Moscow-Peking Debate. Speaker, Frank Lovell. Fri., June 22, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

NEW YORK

RALLY TO STOP THE PERSECUTION OF CUBAN-AMERICANS! Speakers, Carleton Beals, Ira Gollub, Dr. Clark Foreman, plus other speakers in Spanish and English. Chairman, James Higgins. Wed., June 20, 8 p.m. Palm Gardens, 306 W. 52 St. Contrib. \$1. Ausp. Cuban-American Civil Rights Committee.

VINCENT R. DUNNE, leader of the famed 1934 Minneapolis Teamsters strikes, discusses *The Labor Movement—Today and Yesterday*. Fri., June 22, 8:30 p.m. 116 University Place. Contrib. \$1.00. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

WEST COAST

West Coast Socialist Educational Camp at Big Bear Lake, Calif., Sept. 1 to Sept. 9. Stimulating talks on current events by Marxist authorities. Lots of fun, sports, recreation, swimming, relaxation, and excellent food at low rates with special student rates. Operated on co-operative, interracial basis. For brochure, reservations, write West Coast Vacation School, 1702 East 4th St., Los Angeles 33, or phone AN 9-4953.

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The complete text of the sensational March 26 speech in which Castro assailed Communist Party leader Anibal Escalante and others for converting the new Cuban Integrated Revolutionary Organizations into "a yoke, a straitjacket."

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THE MILITANT

Editor: JOSEPH HANSEN

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Published weekly, except for omission of five summer issues, by The Militant Publishing Ass'n., 116 University Pl., New York 3, N. Y. Phone CH 3-2140. Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y. Subscription: \$3 a year; Canadian, \$3.50; foreign, \$4.50. Signed articles by contributors do not necessarily represent The Militant's views. These are expressed in editorials.

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Monday, June 18, 1962

Cuba Deserves Our Credence

There has been a recent increase in acts of provocation against the Cuban revolution. These acts include U.S. planes "buzzing" (i.e. repeatedly diving at, as if to bomb or strafe) Soviet ships carrying cargo to Cuba on April 19 and May 17. Then on May 13, a Cuban Navy patrol boat was swept by machinegun fire in a sneak attack by a heavily armed, unmarked ship inside Cuban territorial waters off Santa Cruz del Norte. Three Cuban sailors were killed and five wounded. Cuban counter-revolutionaries headed by Justo Carillo visited the Miami office of the *United Press International* several days later and claimed that their group had made the attack.

Against this background, Fidel Castro, speaking to two British newsmen in Havana June 1, warned about the possibility of a new U.S. move against Cuba. He said: "We are very worried, they are planning something. Of that we are sure."

Those who closely followed the events preceding the CIA-led invasion of Cuba in April 1961, know that Cuba's revolutionary leaders have a record of accuracy in pronouncements about these matters. They repeatedly warned beforehand about the invasion preparations. The revelations in the U.S. subsequent to the invasion proved the Cuban leaders to have been correct, not only in their prediction of the invasion itself, but in important details connected with it.

The U.S. officials and press were caught lying and covering up, while the Cuban were proved to have been not only truthful in their pronouncements, but extremely well informed. This record alone should give great weight to Castro's warning of June 1.

8-Page Militant Fund

At 83 Per Cent as Deadline Nears

By Marvel Scholl
Fund Drive Director

As we go into the final stretch of the campaign things look much better than the 83 per cent which shows on the scoreboard. The Twin Cities reported in a letter today, "we will have the fund pledge in on time and in full. The check to you will be sent Wednesday night, June 13, which should get it to you by the deadline, June 15."

This is the general sentiment of the communications from all Militant supporter groups in the cities listed. Everyone realizes the vital importance of making this fund 100 per cent so that *The Militant* can grow by four very important pages. Things are happening in this world, every day, which should be treated in our paper's columns. It is more than time that we should stop apologizing for not handling events because of lack of space. With four more pages we can give proper coverage to world and national events.

You may wonder that The General did not increase by its usual large percentage in this week's

scoreboard. It happened like this: A supporter from Youngstown, who had previously sent in \$10, made another donation and asked that both his contributions be credited to Cleveland to help them go "over the top." Since The General had already achieved its goal, its manager (me) magnanimously complied. We wish to thank W.B. of Houston for another \$10; C.T. of Fond du Lac, Wis.; and M.B. of Philadelphia who also asked that his donation be credited to Philadelphia.

By the time the next (and final) fund story and scoreboard are published we are certain that all cities will show at least 100 per cent — some have promised to go over that!

You can still send your contribution to 116 University Place, New York 3, N.Y. Every Truth Dollar received will be used for just that purpose — spreading the truth about what is going on, and proposing a socialist solution to right the wrongs and set the world on the way to peace, plenty and the pursuit of happiness.

Fund Scoreboard

City	Quota	Paid	Percent
Pittsburgh	\$ 20	\$ 25	123
General	530	552	104
St. Louis	100	100	100
Detroit	800	800	100
San Francisco	720	720	100
Chicago	1,000	1,000	100
New York	5,700	5,256	92
Berkeley-Oakland	635	576	91
Milwaukee	320	285	89
Connecticut	200	172	86
Boston	750	647	86
Denver	200	166	83
Twin Cities	1,500	1,225	82
Philadelphia	320	243	76
Los Angeles	6,300	4,643	74
Newark	190	132	69
San Diego	360	232	64
Allentown	155	92	59
Cleveland	600	351	59
Seattle	600	255	43
Totals through June 12	\$21,000	\$17,472	83

Miss. Cops Arrest Rights Advocates On U.S. Property

JACKSON, MISS. June 6 — Four young men, three Negro and one white, are in jail here for engaging in a peaceful civil-rights demonstration on the steps of the local federal building.

The demonstrators are members of the Jackson Nonviolent Movement, affiliated with the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). They contend that Jackson City Police exceeded their authority when they made arrests on property of the United States government.

The students were arrested while picketing on Saturday, June 2. At their trial in police court on June 4, Judge James Spencer postponed a ruling on a defense motion to dismiss the charges. Spencer asked R. Jess Brown, defense attorney, and the prosecutor to give him memos citing law on the question of whether city police had a right to make the arrests.

Meantime, the young men refused to accept release on the \$500 bonds set for them and stayed in jail. Those in jail are Charles Ray McLaurin, 21; Robert Talbert, 19; Willie T. Allen, 30; and Peter Stoner, 22, the last-named being white.

In a telegram to the U.S. Department of Justice immediately after the arrests, SNCC asked the federal government to intervene. SNCC declared that if the government did not do so it would amount to co-operation with an illegal arrest by the Jackson police.

CORE, the Southern Conference Educational Fund, and other civil-rights groups across the country have also protested. The Justice Department reported it is investigating the situation.

Before the June 2 demonstration, the Justice Department had told civil-rights groups here that the federal government has exclusive jurisdiction over federal property. (It was pointed out that local police may arrest only in such unusual circumstances as "hot pursuit" or to serve a warrant for a previously committed crime.)

There have been previous arrests of integration workers for picketing or distributing literature on non-federal property in Jackson, and the arrested students were appealing to the U.S. government to protect the rights of Negroes in Mississippi.

Specifically, they were protesting 1) the recent conviction of two young Negro men on contempt-of-court charges because they sat on the "white" side of the Hinds County courtroom here; 2) attempts by the state to take over J. P. Campbell College here, which has made news by its stand for civil rights; and 3) discriminatory employment practices on Jackson city buses.

About half an hour after the picketing began, city police appeared on the federal property and told the demonstrators to "move on." When the pickets refused to comply, they were man-handled and thrown into a waiting paddy wagon. One man's head was knocked against the side of the vehicle. Chief of Detectives Pierce explained: "When people refuse to move on, we move them on."



Report from Australia

Labor Party Debates H-Ban

By K. M. Peir

MORTDALE, N.S.W., Australia — There has seemed to be a general apathy in Australia towards nuclear disarmament and ban-the-bomb demonstrations except within the ranks of the militant trade unions, among a sprinkling of socialistically inclined members of parliament and left-of-center nonconformists.

Until recently the Australian Labour Party remained in the grip of a strange inertia towards disarmament of any description. Did it heed — illogically — the internal dissensions caused by the policy of the British Labour Party under Gaitskell, which ultimately resolved upon retention of the H-bomb as a "nuclear deterrent"?

Perhaps so, yet during May the Australian Labour Federal Parliamentary Executive, acting upon a recommendation from the Foreign Affairs Committee, supported a modified program for unilateral disarmament. I emphasize modified since the original proposals were amended by A. A. Calwell, the Labour Party leader, whose over-all support, in principle, achieved a majority of one.

The Labour Party caucus, in discussing the Executive's recommendations, adopted an amendment which adjourned debate and requested a special federal conference of the Labour Party to formulate and write into its constitution an official policy on nuclear disarmament.

Since the Labour Party opposition in parliament had earlier submitted an urgency motion on nuclear warfare in the House of Representatives, the adjournment motion by the Labour Party caucus — put through by an alliance of the right wing and center — has the effect of making Calwell and his deputy, Whitlam, the captain and first mate of a rudderless parliamentary ship. It has jammed up the one vital cause which could have strengthened the Australian Labour Party's backbone. As it now stands, the progressive thrust for unilateral disarmament is caught in the muddy backwash of woolly-headed thought, addled conception and spineless inhibition.

Federal Labour Conferences over the years have been notorious for watered-down resolutions which were originally too left for the Labour Party brass. If a special conference is assembled to discuss the "nuclear deterrent" and banning-the-bomb, the best to be expected is a tedious, repetitive piece of half-baked ambiguity which could nicely resemble the attitude of Prime Minister Menzies' policy.

Will the ghost of British Labour Party leader Gaitskell's nuclear policy walk the battlements of Australian Labour's castle when unilateral disarmament recommendations are placed on the delegates' conference table?

... Protest Vessel Seized

(Continued from Page 1)

protest the resumption of nuclear testing.

On June 1, the sailing day, U.S. Attorney Cecil Poole, acting on orders from Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, obtained a temporary restraining order from U.S. District Judge William Sweigert. A similar injunction was used in 1958 to stop the pacifist vessel, *Phoenix*, from sailing into the Eniwetok test area. It was later invalidated by the U.S. Court of Appeals but only after it had succeeded in its purpose of halting the sailing until the tests were over.

A coast guard cutter with four U.S. marshals aboard followed the *Everyman I* out of the Golden Gate, then stopped it 10-15 miles off the California coast.

Now on trial in the federal court here are the crew of the *Everyman I*. The charge is contempt of court in ignoring Judge Sweigert's restraining order issued the day before the sailing. Defendant Ed Lazar is employing

passive resistance to the extent that court attendants have to bring him into court in a wheelchair. Demonstrations by pacifists and other opponents of nuclear testing are taking place at the post office building, which houses the federal court. Some of the demonstrators are spending the nights in sleeping bags on the building's steps.

At issue is an important question — does the government have the right to violate international maritime law to prevent its own citizens from carrying out a peaceful act which has the support of a significant section of the American people?

On June 7 the pacifist Committee for Nonviolent Action announced that a second protest vessel will shortly attempt to sail into the nuclear test area from Honolulu. The *Everyman II*, a 28-foot ketch, is manned by Dr. Monte Steadman, 42, a California physician; C.G. Benello, 49, a former college classmate of Attorney General Robert Kennedy, who is responsible for the injunction against the *Everyman I*; and Franklin Zahn, 54, a World War II conscientious objector who is now a staff member of the American Friends Service Committee in Pasadena.

The original *Everyman* was the protagonist of a medieval morality play of that name. One of his lines could be a warning for the atomic age: "O Death, thou comest when I had thee least in mind."

... To Picket Kennedy

(Continued from Page 1)

the attempted new restriction on the freedom of travel.

Buses from New York will leave June 22 at 1:30 p.m., from Philadelphia at 3:30 p.m. and from Washington, D.C., at 5:30 p.m.

Those wishing further information or reservations should phone YUkon 6-5939 in New York, GRGreenwood 7-7455 in Philadelphia, and METropolitan 8-6467 or 483-4474 in Washington.

Written inquiries and contributions should be sent to: Americans Right to Travel Committee; Daniel H. Watts, Secretary; 244 East 46th St., New York 17, N.Y.

On Saturday, June 23, the day following the Baltimore picket line, the committee is organizing another picket line at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations in New York City. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson will be the target of this picket line which will shape up at 1:30 p.m. at First Ave. and E. 45th St. Dorothy Day, publisher of the *Catholic Worker*, whose current issue carries an article by Worthy about his case, will be one of the pickets.

Special Offer To New Readers

A four-month trial subscription to *The Militant* for only 50 cents. Send this coupon with payment to: *The Militant*, 116 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.

Name

Street

City Zone....

State

FBI Ghouls at Work

In *The Realist* of last February, Afro-American correspondent William Worthly wrote an indignant article about the FBI and a funeral. It told how the Harlem funeral parlor, from which Miss Estelle Williams, aunt of Robert F. Williams, the North Carolina Negro leader now in exile in Cuba, was being buried, had been visited by FBI agents. They queried the mortician and left Wanted Flyers for the deceased's nephew. This and other harassment of the family occurred even though Robert F. Williams had been reported by this country's press and by Cuba's press and radio to have received asylum there three months before.

Below, we reprint in full a remarkable article by New York Post columnist Murray Kempton on a similar event. The article originally appeared on June 5.

* * *

Geraldine Gray was born in Mississippi and her mother brought her north to Chicago just after the First World War when the great migration began.

She became a Young Communist on the South Side in 1938, and after a year she married Claude Lightfoot, who was a comrade and has now become the Chicago leader of the Communist party. Last month she died of cancer.

The saddest stories an American could read, if they were printed outside the Communist press, are the accounts of the funerals of American Communists.

I did not know Mrs. Claude Lightfoot, and I cannot report whether she was a good woman. In any case, one would think that those who hated her most, since they hated a Communist stranger more than a real person anyway, might suspend any judgement upon her the day she died.

Geraldine Lightfoot lived all her adult life in South Side Chicago, which is a Southern city. She was a regular communicant of the Mount Hebron Missionary Baptist Church and was buried according to its ritual. Four Negro ministers spoke, along with Benjamin Davis and William Patterson of the American Communist party. The ministers reported her a good Christian and the party speakers reported her a good Communist. It was an odd mixture, and, at the present stage of our civilization, it may seem impossible that a woman could consider herself a good Christian and a good Communist. Persons expert in the conspiracy may assume that she joined the church as a Communist tactic to fool the South Side. But the South Side is not that easy to fool: she was always a public Communist, and she must have earned the friends who came to her funeral.

Some, of course, were Communists. But most of them seem to have been neighbors and fellow

church members. There were three guest books at the funeral parlor and 696 visitors signed their names.

George O. Jones, the funeral director, reported afterwards that a young man, properly identifying himself as a member of the FBI, came to his establishment and asked to see the guest books. As a good citizen, George Jones was anxious to co-operate with generous and majestic government, but he could not. The Chicago police had already picked them up at closing time the night before.

We are all safer today because the Dept. of Justice has in its files a sheaf of photostats, labeled: "Guests at the wake of one Geraldine Lightfoot." It is not so precious as a Communist Party petition from 1941 but it has its uses.

The FBI and the Chicago police came to the funeral, of course, and took notes while the leader

of the church choir gave her testament to Geraldine Lightfoot's virtues. Mrs. Lightfoot was buried in the village of Forest Park; a motorcycle policeman stood at the gate and copied down the license plate of each car that entered. "Maybe," said village Police Chief Joseph L. Cortino, "the FBI and the Chicago Police Dept. want them." Then Chief Cortino stood at the graveside, his revolver on, and heard the minister's final words and watched the coffin lowered and went back to lesser duties of law enforcement.

And that was a Christian burial in the United States of America, the great bastion of Christianity. In death as in life, a Communist is merely an object for police routine. And just what had that woman done that she and her friends should deserve this at the end? And what have we all done to make it possible for our country not to feel the shame it deserves for that moment?

... Strike Hits Conn. Gun Factory

(Continued from Page 1)

ship is not adequate to counter the anti-labor propaganda of the skilled efficiency experts, such as Lowell Krieg, who have recently been brought in. The local, for example, is not even printing a strike bulletin to keep its members informed, answer company propaganda and maintain a high morale among the strikers.

Last week company spokesman Krieg declared that "much more is at stake here than the renewal of a union contract." Strikers are beginning to suspect that what is at stake is the existence of their union — that Krieg's goal is to smash the union. He has also stated that the Olin workers should be content with what they have ("to ask for more would be folly").

But Olin executives are drawing salaries of \$50,000 to \$150,000 a year! They have big pension setups and attractive stock options so they can become rich on capital gains. And the stockholders are getting their dividends regularly. The two Olin brothers are among the richest 50 families in the country. Olin workers, on the other hand, after seven years of unionism, have a take-home pay averaging about \$80 to \$90 a week.

Community Mobilizing

Labor and community forces are beginning to mobilize. The entire executive board of Local 609 (there is no strike committee set up as yet) appeared before the Central Labor Council June 4 to appeal for help. A special Strike Relief Fund has been set up to appeal to other unions for financial support since the \$25 strike benefit provided by the IAM is inadequate.

About 1,200 of the striking workers are Negroes and the New Haven Negro community leadership is beginning to stir. The NAACP is talking about a rally in support of the strikers, the Ministers' Alliance is talking of appeals at church services, and of creating a Dixwell Avenue Merchants' Committee.

Within the Central Labor Council, craft and industrial conflicts are being set off by this strike. A member of Local 609, who demanded that building-trades unionists stop crossing the picket lines, was curtly told to "mind his own business." The Local 609 leadership had agreed to leave one gate open to admit "construction companies and their crews," claiming this was necessary under the Taft-Hartley Law.

Possibilities

A strike victory could have a tremendous impact:

- 1) A wage increase of 15c per hour, for example, would spread \$1 million of increased purchasing power through the community.
- 2) A win would reverse the long series of defeats in this area (strikers claim that Albrecht, the IAM representative, has an unbroken succession of 20 defeats in strikes and Labor Board elections in the last few years.)
- 3) A win would lift the extremely low morale of the labor movement in this unorganized city where only about 20 per cent of the workers are in unions.
- 4) A win would establish the idea of unity and integration between black and white workers in a common struggle against exploitation and for mutual improvement.

Letters From Our Readers

Tribute to Dan Roberts

New York, N.Y.
I did not know Dan Roberts well, but I knew him well enough to see in his unfailing courtesy, his seriousness and his quiet humor the mark of a truly committed man, with that pride and faith in his work and beliefs that can come only through commitment. These are rare people, and too many of them go before their time.

It may sound like a broken record, but when one reads of a man of 44 dying of cancer, inevitably the thought rises that the millions of dollars which go toward death-making devices might, if diverted, mean 40 years more of life for men like Dan Roberts — and our own Louis Burnham and John T. McManus. But then the corollary thought rises too: If men like Roberts, Burnham and McManus lived through to their natural end, their efforts would ensure shorter careers for the professional death-makers.

Perhaps there is a vested interest in postponing cures for cancer and heart disease.

James Aronson
Editor, National Guardian

The Eichmann Execution

New York, N.Y.
Few people will mourn the hanging of Adolf Eichmann, but I think the outcome of his trial is regrettable. To speak of "punishing" the Nazi officer who organized the murder of six million Jews is surely meaningless. What punishment can match, what vengeance retaliate for such an enormous crime?

But the idea of justice is completely mocked and Eichmann's judges reduced to petty vengeance if all there is to show for the terrible indictment is an executed criminal.

Is it not true that many of Hitler's henchmen are not only free but prosperous today in Germany? While one man is executed for his bestialities in the last world war, his former cohorts are collaborating with their American conquerors in preparing the atrocities of the next one. NATO general Heusinger, formerly a high Nazi war chief; Krupp, the munitions king, who financed Hitler and who once more has his millions; Werner Von Braun, who exultingly rained rockets on the British and now helps the U.S. aim them at the Russians — these are only the most notorious examples.

How much more justice could the Israeli court have rendered had it fulfilled its historic responsibility to expose the whole shocking scandal! These former concentration-camp architects and incinerator-stokers are getting ready to help light a world nuclear oven. Such criminals should be apprehended before they commit their crimes, not afterwards.

In obvious deference to its imperialist allies, Israel's government limited the scope of the trial. What a service it could have rendered if, in addition to dooming one wretched Nazi, it had condemned the new collaboration of the "Free World" with the murderers of one-third the Jewish people.

Double Contribution

New York, N.Y.
Enclosed is a contribution to the Militant Fund.

I have three suggestions that I believe would be helpful. 1) An effort should be made to place *The Militant* and *International Socialist Review* in the public libraries. Even if only a few libraries would be willing to accept them many

thousands of people would thereby be able to read socialist literature.

2) A list of the news stands that carry *The Militant* and the *ISR* should be printed occasionally to permit non-subscribing readers to purchase them.

3) Instead of making *The Militant* into an eight-page tabloid, why not go back to the original large four-page size? The large paper has more scope for the articles as well as greater dramatic impact and appearance. In addition it would be more appropriate for a socialist paper than a tabloid format.

A Friend

Socialistic Parks?

Los Angeles, Calif.
On our way, driving from the West Coast to the East, my wife and I stopped off to visit Zion National Park in Utah. A guide who was a professional naturalist took us and some other travellers on a tour of its natural beauties and points of scientific interest.

While we were walking along a path, some school teacher remarked what a wonderful place this was and how well it was kept up. "Why not?" said the guide proudly. "This park is owned and operated by the government and kept for the benefit of the people. Everyone can enjoy it and learn from it."

The teacher and the others in our group nodded their heads in agreement.

I nudged my wife and said: "Doesn't he understand he's giving forth the basic philosophy of socialism. No profit for individuals but everything necessary for the enjoyment of life publicly owned and used for the common good? He'd better watch out; the private enterprise fanatics will get after him."

"Not only that," she answered. "They'll get Congress to hand over this place to some profiteers."

A.F.

New York Hospitals

New York, N.Y.
Striking workers at Beth El Hospital in Brooklyn get paid so little that many get supplementary relief from the city. The pay of resident doctors in the city's hospitals is so small that a number of hospitals have agreed to increase their pay. So can anyone explain why a bed in a ward costs anywhere from \$26 a day up?

H.C.

To Fill the 8-Pager

Los Angeles, Calif.
More power to your plans for an expanded *Militant*! The enclosed \$2 is my contribution towards that goal.

May I suggest a treatment of the following topics — in the 8-pager, of course.

(1) 19th century Marxism vs. modern Marxism, i.e., what modifications in Marx and Engel's views are necessary to explain present-day monopolistic, government-regulated capitalism?

(2) A differential study of the various socialist alignments in the United States, such as the SP-SDF, SLP, SWP and CP and splinter groups from any of these.

(3) A discussion of some of the more practical problems of socialism — problems often of great concern to those who have just begun to think about socialism. Included here would be wages, housing, distribution of goods, ownership of property, etc.

(4) Finally, a continuing emphasis upon the fact that socialism is more than just planned economy and must include the concept of democratic control by the masses.

J.B.

Thought for the Week

"The Americans did not come here to dance but to help us. If they want to dance, they should go elsewhere in Asia... The problem is not so much how to find work for the taxi dancers but how to starve them. Only starvation can steer them into jobs that require hard work." — Ngo Dinh Nhu, sister of South Vietnamese dictator Ngo Dinh Diem, demanding enforcement of a new law banning social dancing.

It Was Reported in the Press

Sensible Man — Joseph R. Longacre, Jr., lost his chance to become district fire commissioner in Orinda, Calif., when he deleted a sentence from a required loyalty oath which would have pledged him not to become a member of a group advocating the violent overthrow of the state or federal government. He said he wasn't clairvoyant enough to know whether a totalitarian government might be established some day and he wanted to be able to fight such a government without breaking his oath. A registered Republican, Longacre is a descendant of Lyman Hall, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

For Justice — A group of prominent Britons, including leading literary figures, urged clemency for Morton Sobell in a letter to

the May 25 *New Statesman*. Among the signers were Doris Lessing, Alan Sillitoe, Kenneth Tynan, Arnold Wesker and Lord Boyd Orr.

The World's Richest City — According to federal estimates a family of four needs an income of \$5,970 to maintain an adequate living. A survey of incomes in New York City made by the Teamsters Joint Council discloses that 49 per cent of the families in the city have an income of less than \$6,000. Among Negroes and Puerto Ricans, the figure is 70.8 per cent. The median wage for white males in the city is \$4,396. For non-white males it's \$3,336.

Natch — A number of manufacturers are embarking on a high-powered advertising campaign to sell nylon stockings that presumably won't run. Some are being

touted as "indestructible." One manufacturer does admit the new stocking won't last forever. "You can still get a hole in your stocking," he says. "After all, we don't want to put ourselves out of business."

Figuring Is Part of the Fun — The United States Travel Service is stepping up its advertising campaign abroad to lure tourists here. The ads emphasize the low cost of tourism in the U.S. and baldly assert that you can sight-see around the country for \$98 a week. At a press conference, one foreign correspondent suggested that the ads explain just how this feat can be accomplished. Voight Gilmore, director of the agency, retorted that the job of advertising was to "mention things that could be done, not say how to do them."